



Elementary Pure Geometry with Mensuration

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mathematical investigation and experimental research in an exceedingly compact manner.

The student will look in vain for a definition of an electron. The simplest idea is that of Larmor, in which the electron is regarded as a charged point. Difficulties, however, arise unless we ascribe to the electron a definite size, and this introduction again raises difficulties as to how the charge is arranged, and what constraints are to be applied. Such difficulties may well be avoided in a first study, and the book can be confidently recommended, not only to students, but also to experimental investigators who desire a compact account of the results of mathematical analysis.

G. W. WALKER.

ERRATUM.

P. 111 for "in the Mathematical Tripos this year" read "p. 467 *Nouvelles Annales*, 1903."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

ELEMENTARY PURE GEOMETRY WITH MENSURATION.

E. BUDDEN.

To the Editor of the "Mathematical Gazette."

DEAR SIR,—The non-rigorous treatment of the perpendicular or right bisector and other loci, to which Prof. Lodge refers in his review of my book in the last number of the *Gazette*, occurs only in the experimental introduction. This is meant to be taken orally with the beginner, and is designed to familiarise him with the use of the instruments and with the figures most commonly required in formal and constructive geometry; it is not pretended that the results given in this introduction are formally proved.

In the formal geometry, which follows the introduction, the right bisector and other necessary loci are given quite rigorously; in each case it is shown (i) that every point of the locus is on a certain line or curve, (ii) that each point of this curve is on the locus.—Yours faithfully,

E. BUDDEN.